

Special Doll Sale!

We have bought a large Importers line of Sample Dolls at greatly reduced prices, nearly one half the regular price. The line is by far the Largest and Cheapest ever brought to our city, and we expect to sell them out in the

4 DAYS SPECIAL SALE. 4

which will commence **JULY 18th**, and continuing for the balance of the week. After which time should there be any left they will go into our regular stock and will have to bring regular prices. Out of season you say? Well, yes, perhaps so. But remember we have to take them when we can get them. Such rare bargains are not to be had in season and the little girls would soon have a nice Doll for summer play as for winter, especially so when she can get it at half the winter price. You cannot afford to miss this Great Special Sale. If you don't buy come in and look. You, perhaps, may never see such a display of Dolls again in this city. These Dolls are imported by the Jobbers to select their immense stock from and the manufacturers are careful that each one be as near perfect as possible. So you readily see that they are the very best that can be produced in Foreign Lands and have never been taken out of their original boxes, as each one comes in a separate box. Don't pass this off lightly as a small thing, but come in and get some of the bargains.

Remember, they will not be sold at these prices after the Special Sale closes on Saturday the 21st. Don't wait until the last day, you may get left. Remember the Days and Dates—

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, July 18, 19, 20 and 21.

Sprang and True.

FAST LOSING GROUND.

But Debs Continues to Talk of What Is Going to Happen.

HE MAKES MANY SPEECHES.

"Revivalists" Appointed and Sent Out to Work Up a Renewal of the Strike. Even in California Trains Are Running on Time—Dynamite on the Northern Pacific—Situation In General.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The American Railway Union officials have determined to make a desperate struggle to regain for that order the prestige it has lost in the great strike now rapidly approaching a close. The executive board of the union held a meeting yesterday, the object of which was to map out a course for the future. After a lengthy discussion it was decided to send out "revivalists" to all important sections of the west. Six agitators had been sent out Saturday and it was decided to augment this number.

"The names of those sent out Saturday will not be given out," said President Debs to a reporter, "for fear of their being arrested for inciting a strike."

It was learned elsewhere, however, that Director Kern was sent yesterday to St. Louis to rally the forces, Hogan was sent over the Northern Pacific to stir up the employees and Goodwin over the Northwestern line to use his influence with the employees and if possible induce them to go out. Other emissaries were sent out to work with employees of the many lines entering this city.

After adjournment an enthusiastic meeting was held in Ulrich's hall, Mr. Debs presiding. He made a rousing speech, reminding one of the early days of the strike.

Debs Denounces Arthur.

"The strike," said he, "is now—right now—more prosperous and more encouraging than ever before. We can and must win. The men who have gone back to work will again come back to us and victory is ours. Grand Chief Arthur of the engineers is a scab jobber and he will go down in history as a traitor to organized labor. He instructed his men to work with scabs and tells them that scabbing is honorable. He is a tool in the hands of the general managers. The strike is weaker in Chicago than elsewhere," continued Debs, "but it will grow stronger, just as in the west it is growing stronger every hour."

Fifteen meetings were held in different parts of the city during the afternoon and evening, several of which were addressed by Debs. He will today give out a statement in answer to the one made by Pullman, which he pronounces silly.

Mr. Debs says that several of his committee men have reported that the Rock Island, Lake Shore, Eastern Illinois, Grand Trunk and western Indiana men would all be out again today. Nothing could be learned outside to verify this assertion, however.

Debs Finds Supporters.

President Debs visited the stockyards and addressed a crowd of strikers, who have for the most part failed to secure their old positions. He urged them to continue the strike, which, he declared, was never nearer to a victory than now. The men agreed to stand by Debs, but at the same time expressed themselves violently against the men who have taken their places. The switchmen and engineers were especially loud in their protests against a surrender. The butchers also had bitter words, all these men having seen their jobs filled the day before with nonunion and imported men. The opinion was expressed loudly that the war was only begun.

During the day the district was plastered and covered with bills and posters advising all workingmen to keep away from the stockyards today.

LIFTED THE ENGINE.

Dynamite Placed on the Track of the Northern Pacific Road.

SAUK RAPIDS, Minn., July 16.—An attempt was made Saturday night to wreck a Northern Pacific passenger train

here by placing dynamite on the tracks. The engine was lifted clear off the tracks and the passengers were badly shaken up, but no serious damage resulted. The explosion was heard miles away. Suspicion rests upon four men who have been hanging around for the past week, two of whom are now missing.

MOVING ON TIME.

Trains Under Military Escort Running In California.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—All trains are moving approximately on schedule time. The westbound overland, which has been tied up at Ogden, arrived at Sacramento with a number of passengers. An eastbound overland which left Sacramento reached Reno without interference. All local trains are running under a military escort. Flat cars are sent in advance of the engines to preclude the possibility of being ditched.

Early Recall of Troops.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Government officials in this city who have been connected with the movements of the army during the strike are having little to do now. No action has as yet been taken toward recalling troops from Chicago, but if everything remains quiet this will be done in a very short time.

INDIANA NOTES.

The Gas City Bottle company has reorganized at Marion with a capital stock of \$40,000.

In a cutting affray at Kendallville Henry Miller received dangerous injuries at the hands of John Rogers.

Levi Putt, a well known business man of Walcottville, suicided by taking morphine. No cause known.

Dr. and Mrs. S. T. Funkhouser and several guests were prostrated at New Albany by drinking impure milk.

Charles Hubbell, near Clay City, while felling timber was crushed to death by a descending tree. He was 19 years old.

A Laporte paper thus announces a weding: Miss Lillie Bosselman caught the biggest Bass of the season. He weighs 100 pounds.

Unknown parties placed iron bars on the track of the Pan Handle at Marion. The obstruction was discovered and removed by two glassblowers.

The police of Logansport evidently need considerable target practice. They fired 15 shots at a fleeing fugitive the other day and only hit him once.

The Citizens' State bank of Noblesville, by a decision of Judge Baker at Indianapolis, must pay its assessment on stock of the defunct Indianapolis National bank held by it.

Alexander Robinson of Richmond, 58 years old, went blind when a child of 8. Recently his sight was restored by a surgical operation. He remembered things dimly as he had seen them when a child, but he had no idea of color. Among the first sensations was a ride upon a train, the engine setting him wild with delight.

BASEBALL.

Western League.

Indiana Iles.	Pitchers.	R	H	E
Sioux City	Phillips	10	15	2
	Cunningham, Jones	8	8	7
Minneapolis	Baker, McFarland	9	12	6
	Blue, Hughey	1	10	1
Milwaukee	Stephens	15	20	3
Detroit	Gayle	6	14	1
		20	22	0
Grand Rapids	Killeen	11	14	5
Kansas City	Hastings, Chard	7	17	5

BRIEFS BY WIRE.

Minnesota forest fires still doing great damage.

South Dakota Prohibitionists nominated M. D. Alexander for governor.

A. J. Whiteman denies the Detroit story that he admitted being a professional forger.

Officials concealing earthquake facts in Constantinople. In Stamboul alone 200 persons were killed.

Enid and Round Pond, O. T., still warring against the Rock Island railroad. More bridges burned and track destroyed.

Suit filed in California under direction of Attorney General Olney against the Southern Pacific company of Kentucky, the purpose being to separate all the lines and have them operated by their own set of officers.

Rev. Mahan's Memorial Address in Decatur, May 30, 1894.

For a quarter of a century the orators and public speakers of our land have been exploring all accessible literary mines in the search for beautiful rhetorical gems wherewith to enrich the addresses they deliver upon this patriotic day. You can hardly expect from me therefore anything new or startling. Whatever I may be able to say has doubtless been already said a thousand times, and much better than I can say it. But if I serve to freshen up your recollections with some great truths as need to be remembered; or point the minds of the young persons present in the direction of a self-sacrificing and lofty patriotism, I shall not have spoken in vain.

In my humble judgment nothing is gained by us in refusing to look at the great conflict which gave birth to this occasion from the standpoint of our late enemies, in so far as such a view is possible.

It should be borne in mind that two diverse and irreconcilable theories prevailed with regard to the nature of our "National Union." The theory was held by a large portion of the leading and representative men of the South that our Union was a confederacy from which any state could secede at its pleasure; while a large percent of the leading men in the North held that secession was rebellion. And this difference of opinion was one that could not be settled by a majority vote in Congress, or even by a supreme Court decision. The rights and powers of a National Government were situated to remain in controversy unless settled by the arbitration or war.

But some one may be asking: Why should this disputed question be settled at all? Why might not each side hold its own views, and the Nation move on in its progressive career? Such might have been the case had there been no appeal of discord within the Nation which made the state-rights theory a convenient pack-horse to carry its war to market. The war was not inaugurated by the South for the purpose of settling this constitutional question; but their purpose, according to Vice-President Stephens, was to found a government with slavery as its chief cornerstone.

By the magic power of the state-rights theory, which was used by the leaders in the South as a whip wherewith to lash into the army the fighting material of their States. Thousands of men who were in heart opposed to secession and in favor of the Union were coerced in the Confederate army, and made to do valiant service against us; because their States having exercised their sovereign right, according to this theory, and withdrawn from the Union, and conceiving as they did that their highest duty as citizens was due to the State, they felt that they would be guilty of treason if they failed to stand by the State as against the Nation. Hence thousands of men fought against us who honestly believed they would be traitors if they failed to do so, and thousands of them honestly looked upon the Union man of West Virginia or Tennessee as a traitor and worthy of death.

The state-rights theory was therefore a very convenient theory for the leaders to hold, and since we were the victors in the contest we can certainly well afford to concede that many of them held it honestly. But whether all did or not is certainly questionable. Every loyal man certainly has a right to doubt whether it was honestly held by one of their greatest generals, for on January 23, 1861, General Robert E. Lee wrote to his son as follows: "Secession is nothing but revolution. The framers of our constitution never exhausted so much labor, wisdom and forbearance in its formation, and surrounded it with so many guards and securities, if it was intended to be broken by every member of the Confederacy at will. It was intended for 'Perpetual Union,' so expressed in the preamble, and for the establishment of a government, not a compact, which can only be dissolved by revolution, or the consent of all the people in convention assembled. It is idle to talk of secession, anarchy, would have been established by Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, Madison and other patriots of the revolution." Cent May, 1888, p. 94.

It General Lee meant what he said in this letter he certainly did not believe that a State had a right to secede at its will; and in "going with his State," in its attempted secession, he was as follows: "Secession is nothing but revolution. The framers of our constitution never exhausted so much labor, wisdom and forbearance in its formation, and surrounded it with so many guards and securities, if it was intended to be broken by every member of the Confederacy at will. It was intended for 'Perpetual Union,' so expressed in the preamble, and for the establishment of a government, not a compact, which can only be dissolved by revolution, or the consent of all the people in convention assembled. It is idle to talk of secession, anarchy, would have been established by Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, Madison and other patriots of the revolution." Cent May, 1888, p. 94.

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For time and its events have demonstrated that we were right, both in our moral view of the slavery question, and in our determination to carry on the conflict of arms until the question of the right of a State to secede was forever settled by the stern arbitrament of war. And this dread tribunal has decided that a State has no right to secede from our Union.

As I hear an ex-Confederate Brigadier General say substances: "Before the war a man could believe in and advocate secession, and not be guilty of treason." And this is a fact of momentous importance to us and to the world.

We are a Nation. And to forever settle this fact, and perpetuate such a nation as we now have, was worth all the cost and sacrifice of war.

For I verily believe that the greatest problems affecting the earthly history of our race are to be solved by, and in, and through our Nation.

The great problems of civil and religious liberty; in other words, the rights of man as man, must here find their solution, not for us only, but for the entire race.

The signs of the times indicate, the finger of God points to the fact that English speaking people are to dominate the world.

So that the entire race has an abiding interest in the peace and unity of the United States whether all people are aware of the fact or not.

How disastrous therefore to us and to the world to have this country rent into a number of confederacies and independent states as would have been the inevitable result of the success of the first attempt at secession.

One historian, in describing the battle of Naramata, says Macdonald as he leads that terrible charge against the Austrian Center, "He bears the empire on his single brave heart—he is the empire."

But soldier of freedom, it was not an empire you bore on your heart or on your bayonet point, when you marched forth to battle, but the cause of universal humanity.

Not the cause of the slave only, but of the slaveholder and of the non-slaveholder, and of those writhing under every form of oppression throughout the earth.

Whether therefore you receive all the pension you ought, or whether you do not, let the great fact that you have saved your nation, and in saving your nation, have advanced by many centuries perhaps the cause of universal humanity be to you a source of unending comfort and of joy.

In conquering the South, and thus crushing both slavery and the slaveholders rebellion, we bestowed the greatest possible boon upon the South. This affirmation accords with their own testimony. On the

ation of two sets of candidates, and thus made sure of Mr. Lincoln's election.

They would not accept of Mr. Douglas upon any platform but their own, and he had declared that he could not accept of a nomination upon their platform, so that if every Northern State had voted for, and elected Mr. Douglas, they would still have been able to find sufficient pretext for carrying out their secession program. In fact, the entire North irrespective of party affiliations, Democrats, Republicans, Americans and abolitionists, had either ably or ably submitted to their demands, trample their own manhood into the dust, become mere voting machines to register the will of the ultra slave-holders of the South; or else they might vote according to their own judgments and consciences, and abide the result.

The second of these historic facts is that after the election of Mr. Lincoln, he and his party were powerless to pass any law, as they would have had an adverse majority in the Senate with which to contend during his administration.

Not only so, but after his election, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, whereby a future amendment giving Congress power over slavery in the States is forbidden, received the requisite two-thirds vote in both Houses of Congress, and was ratified by the States before it was accepted and desired. See Am. Con. I. p. 387. Such an amendment was proposed by Schuyler Colfax, John Sherman and William Windom, who voted for this resolution.

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How then was it brought about? And how was that wonderful Southern unanimity secured?

I. By establishing a reign of terror whereby 10,000 Union men were shot or hung before the first gun was fired at Ft. Sumter.

II. By precipitating the conflict, and thus sending over the South a wave of passion whereby men who under ordinary circumstances would have remained true to the Union were carried away by the secession current.

III. By the pressure of the states-rights theory.

It was not therefore the calm deliberate judgment of the great mass of the white population of the South that their States should secede and the Union be thus broken up, but they were coerced into it by the vilest and basest means. Hence, not upon the people of the North nor upon the majority of the people of the South, but upon the pro slavery leaders rests the blame for the slaughter and devastation of our gigantic war. And their crime was the blackest that has stained the civilization of our century, as the following succinctly shows:

According to Adjutant-General Drum, as reported in the papers about May and June 1865, the total number of deaths in the Union army during the year was 359,496; of which 29,498 occurred among Union prisoners. The rebel loss was doubtless less, owing to the less number of men employed and to the defensive character of their warfare. But suppose their deaths numbered nearly 250,000, and we have a total of 600,000. And the sufferings of the battle field and the hospital do not by any means measure the agony these 600,000 deaths represent. Last December I mourned over my dead boy there came to me such a revelation of what parents, North and South must have suffered red during the war as it is impossible to find language to describe.